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OFFICE: N. Y. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XVII. No. 101.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY—LADY OF LYONS—HARRISON'S WIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY—KING LEAR—MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD UNCLE.

NIELSEN'S—BLACK DOMINO.

NIELSEN'S THEATRE. Chambers street—FRODOLOPH NIGHT—RATIER EXCITED.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMERICAN PHOTODUPLICATION IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE. BOWERY—EUROPEAN PHOTODUPLICATION.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—NORNO MINISTRELL BY CHRISTY'S COMPANY.

WOOD'S MINISTRELL. Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broadway—EUROPEAN MINISTRELL.

SOCIETY LIBRARY—NORNO MINISTRELL BY THE NEW DOUBLES THEATRE.

New York, Wednesday, April 14, 1892.

The News.

The great feature in the United States Senate, yesterday, was the speech of Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, on the non-intervention resolutions. Mr. B. appears to have taken a new, a striking, and a distinct view from all who have preceded him on the same subject. He very forcibly contended that the downfall of republicanism in Europe was altogether owing to the impolitic and suicidal course of the various kinds of moral reformers, by whom society on the continent was kept in a continual state of effervescence. It was the Fourierites and red republicans who smothered the last hope of popular domination in France—it was the same class who frustrated the progress of freedom in Italy and Germany—it was the intestine quarrels among similar ungovernable beings, misallied philosophers, who withered the bud of liberty in Hungary—and it is the same thoughtless and mischievous fanatics who would, if they had the power, upset our own inconvertible institutions, and sow broadcast the seeds of anarchy and confusion throughout the land. Mr. Bell demonstrated that it would be far better for this country to adopt measures of defence against a combined attack of the leading despots of Europe, than to be killing away time in discussing the merits of intervention and non-intervention in the affairs of foreign countries. Read the speech.

The Senate, yesterday, agreed to the Capitol extension appropriation bill as sent back from the House; immediately after Mr. Hale introduced a resolution for the payment of the workmen who have been kept idle through the unauthorized arrangements of the contractor. It would probably cost the country less to pay these poor workmen at once, than to have so much time spent in each house in uselessly debating the propriety of so doing. Indeed, appearances indicate that this very resolution was introduced for the purpose of killing time, in order to give members an excuse for drawing their per diem.

Quite a spirited debate came off in the House of Representatives, yesterday, on the printing question. The Joint Committee stated that they had not exactly abrogated the contract with Mr. Hamilton for the execution of the work, but had merely taken away a portion, which he was evidently unable to get through with, and divided it between the *Republican* and *Union* newspapers. All the efforts of the committee, as well as a large number of Congressmen of both parties, cannot eradicate the impression that this printing was given to the two journals named, for the special purpose of keeping them on their legs. They were too weak to stand upon their own merits as mediums of news, and it was necessary to bolster them, in order to keep them aloft during the Presidential campaign.

After one of the longest and most exciting debates, or rather wrangles, ever known in the State Senate, the Assembly bill, ordering the Canal Auditor to pay the Commissioners' drafts, was finally passed yesterday morning, by a vote of 19 to 9. This is a most extraordinary piece of legislation. The bill was, originally, concocted by Mr. Cushing, a Tompkins county democrat, and passed the Assembly by a vote of 74 to 25. The nays were composed of twenty-two democrats and three whigs. In the Senate, on Saturday, the opponents of the bill, very properly, endeavored to postpone further action on it till after the decision of the Court of Appeals had been rendered upon this particular case of the Auditor, as well as upon the legality of the contracts, and, in fact, the constitutionality of the whole canal law. But the special advocates of Mr. Cushing's bill were, evidently, afraid of the action of the Court, and could not wait for its disposition of the case—consequently Saturday's session was prolonged till midnight. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the equable recommenced, and lasted till ten o'clock next morning, when a recess of one hour was taken, and then the body re-assembled and passed the bill—fifteen whigs and four democrats voting for it, and eight democrats against it. One whig and four democrats were either absent or else dodged a vote. Throughout the whole time, the Senate chamber was in a state of the most unexampled confusion and disorder—and bore a more striking resemblance to a flash drinking saloon—where the fancy gentry congregate, make their bets, arrange the preliminaries for pugilistic encounters, and not unfrequently have knock-down arguments among themselves—than to an august assemblage, by which laws are devised and digested for the government of the people. Canal contractors and speculators are reported to have thronged the committee room during the night, and made themselves conspicuous by furnishing and dealing out to Senators, edibles and drinkables in abundance. Members are said to have frequently given and returned the "lie" direct; and, had it not been for the presence of two or three considerate and really respectable men among them, it is very likely that there would have been several "bouts" at fisticuffs. The action of the Legislature on the canal question, from beginning to end—the voting and hinking—crimination and recrimination, regardless of party or person, fully confirms the opinion we first advanced on glancing over the list of successful and unsuccessful bidders for the contract—the politics of the State, together with many of the pretended leaders of all parties, have been sold, and it now only remains to be seen whether the people will ratify the bargain. The next State election will tell the story.

During the afternoon, the Senate confirmed several nominations for officers in this city and elsewhere. Many bills of an important character passed the Assembly, the headings of which will be found in our reports. Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Governor had signed two hundred and forty-two bills. Both branches of the Legislature pushed ahead with the work yesterday with most extraordinary speed.

The report of the Auditor on the New York State canals will be found in another part of this day's paper. It is brief and to the point. It gives a condensed statement of the operations of the canals for several years—showing their increase from year to year, and the result at the close of the last fiscal year. It is a history of the rise and progress of the most successful system of internal improvement ever known, and New York may well be proud of such evidence of the wisdom and foresight of some of its early rulers.

The islands in the Pacific are rapidly becoming civilized and republican. Our recent advices from the Society Islands inform us that the power of Queen Pihema has been overthrown at Raiatea, one of that group, and President elected by the people, to hold office for two years. It was thought that the revolution would spread.

The additional intelligence from California, which we give this morning, will be found interesting. Our miscellaneous telegraphic despatches this morning contain a great variety of interesting information, to which we have no room to specially refer.

Catharine Hayes, who has been on a professional tour through the Southern cities, sang three nights last week in Cincinnati, where she was listened to by crowded audiences, who were delighted with her singing.

The issue of another double sheet this morning enables us to present to the readers of the *HERALD* a very large amount of interesting matter, embracing intelligence from almost every quarter of the globe. On our inside page will be found the following interesting articles:—Our Home Correspondence—Letters from Washington, New Orleans, Boston, &c.; an account of a terrible conflagration at Paducah, Ky.; an interesting account of the travels of a party emigrating to Oregon; European matters—our Paris and Liverpool Correspondence, Foreign Miscellany, Foreign Music and the Drama; Affairs in New York City—the Proceedings in both Houses of the Common Council, Police Intelligence, Reports of the proceedings in the various Law Courts, Theatrical and Musical Notices; Commercial Affairs—our Money Market, City Trade Report, &c. &c.

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Progress of Mining in California and Aus-

tralia—Important Results.

According to accurate accounts from England,

we learn that during the last three months, about

eight or ten joint stock companies have been formed

in London, with an average capital of a million of

dollars each, for the purpose of commencing the

business of mining, on a regular, scientific system,

with all the applications of machinery and large

capital. The agents and engineers employed by

these associations, accompanied by their families,

have been arriving in this city, on their way to

California, and some of them are even now

here, waiting for conveyance to Chagres and San

Francisco. This extraordinary mining movement

commenced in London, last October and November,

under the auspices of Gen. Walbridge, of this city,

and the Hon. Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, who have

been the pioneers of this important organization—

an organization that in its results may revolutionize

the commercial world in ten years.

We also observe by the English journals, that five

or six similar associations, or joint stock companies,

have been likewise organized in England, much about

the same time, for the purpose of gold-mining in

the newly discovered mineral region of Australia.

These associations will send their agents, and engi-

neers, and miners, and workmen, by the way of

the West Indies, across the Isthmus of Panama, direct

to Australia. The Amazon steamer, that recently

burnt up on her voyage from England, had fifty

passengers, intended for this enterprise in Aus-

tralia.

These two movements in the mining business, in the

newly discovered mineral regions of California and

Australia, are calculated, in the course of a year or

two, to produce, if successful only in a tolerable de-

gree, at least an addition of one hundred or one hun-

dred and fifty millions of dollars in gold, annually,

to be added to the circulation of the civilized world.

Take these movements and their results, and add

them to what has already been accomplished, by in-

dividual diggers, with shovels and pans, in Australia

and California—these wonderful gold countries—and

it is not unreasonable to expect, that in three or four

years, from two to three hundred million dollars of gold

will be added annually, by the labors of these and

other companies, to the stock of the precious metals

of the civilized world. The effect of such an addition

to the measure of value, as acknowledged, by com-

merce and civilization, may be estimated in the

course of five, six, or ten years. It will be tremen-

dous, and operate on prices, on public stocks, on

the value of property of all kinds, to an extent that

has been utterly unknown in the history of human

events, since the first discovery of America, and the

rich yield of the Mexican and Peruvian mines.

When these projects were first started, a year ago,

in the London market, the seamen and geologists

set their faces against the statements of practical

men from California, on the ground that gold was

never found in the original rock, but merely gathered

among the sand and sediment of placers and rivers.

But the specimens taken out from New York to Lon-

don were of such extraordinary and palpable charac-

ter that all the theories of the geologists regarding

the nature and character of gold, were blown to the

winds by ocular proof to the contrary, placed before

their eyes, and within reach of their thumbs and

fingers. As soon as these new facts upset the old the-

ories, the moneyed men of London commenced orga-

nizing these associations, dividing the stock into small

shares; and, since the month of October last, it is

estimated—as we have already stated—that ten mil-

lions of dollars have been invested in California as-

sociations for mining purposes, and about five or six

millions of dollars in similar associations in Australia

and elsewhere. The prospect, also, is that before the

termination of the present year, twenty or thirty mil-

lions of dollars in London, and ten millions on the

Continent, will be invested in the shape of mining

and scientific associations, for the purpose of pro-

secuting the search for gold in California and Aus-

tralia, thereby adding to the currency of the civilized

world at least from one hundred to two, if not three,

hundred millions a year.

We verily believe, from the information procured

from London, Paris, and other parts of Europe, com-

bined with what we learn from California, Australia,

and this city, that this new commercial and mining

movement on the Pacific is only in its infancy, and

that, looking over the whole Pacific—comprising

California, Australia, Japan, and all the novel coun-

tries and islands in that mighty ocean—we are in the

beginning of a commercial and industrial move-

ment that will surpass anything which has ever

taken place in the history of commerce—even beyond

that which waked up Europe after the first discovery

of America by Columbus.

THE GEORGIA UNION PARTY.—The movement

made by a portion of the Union party of Georgia,

to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention, is

losing ground—it is done for. And no wonder.

This Union party is made up almost entirely of the

remains of the old whig party, and they may well

be ashamed of going up to Baltimore upon the

naked platform of the Compromise measures.

At a meeting of the Union organization at Augusta,

last week, they resolved to stick to their Union plat-

form. And they further resolved that they "demon-

strate the representation of their party in either of the

two proposed National Conventions, inexpressible under

existing circumstances, and incompatible with its

position before the country." Acting upon these

views, the meeting at Augusta appointed four dele-

gates to attend a State Convention of the Union

party, to be held at Milledgeville on the 22d instant.

From similar movements in other parts of the State,

the Convention will, doubtless, be well represented

from every section; and from the general tone of

the Union party movements, they will there resolve

to hold off from both the old party National Con-

ventions, and wait to see what course they will pur-

sue on the Compromise. If the whigs and democ-

rats both give these measures the dodge, or the cut

direct, and especially if Chase and Scott are nomi-

nated upon this plan, then we may expect the Geo-

rgia Union party to put up an independent Union

ticket—Chase, Fillmore, and we should not be sur-

prised if the same party in Alabama, Florida,

Louisiana, and other States, were to do the same

thing. Let the Georgia Union party hold fast, and they may yet control the Presidential

election.

State of Parties—Old Fogies and Young

America.—The Wants of the New Age.

The elderly gentlemen of the democratic party, who have been for twelve or sixteen years past its standing candidates for the Presidency, are almost exclusively known as the "old fogies." But the term will bear a much wider application. An "old fogie," as we understand it, in the absence of any definition or recognition in Webster's American dictionary, signifies a politician that has run its race—an antiquated old chap in short breeches and shoe buckles, garrulous of what used to be done in old times, and hostile to all modern innovations upon ancient usages—a very talkative old fellow, in his dotage, and terribly afraid that the young dare-devil who are crowding him off the track, are driving themselves and the country headlong to destruction. Upon this definition of the old fogie, and old fogdom, it is applicable to both the old whig and democratic parties of the day. They have both run to seed, fulfilled their functions, and are now in "the red and yellow leaf." They may be likened to two jolly old brothers, holding a sort of alternate interest in a fine estate, until both have become bloated and gouty, while their dashing nephew, Young America, is anxious for an opportunity to kick them both off the premises, and take the reins into his own hands.

The slavery adjustment of 1850 marked a new epoch in our political history, as distinct as any which followed the Missouri compromise of 1820-'21. The no-party administration of Mr. Monroe was succeeded by the organization of the whig and democratic parties out of the scattered fragments of the old federal and republican parties. The new parties gradually developed their respective principles. The whigs, headed by Mr. Clay, laid down the broad platform of a national bank, a protective tariff, internal improvements by the general government, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The democrats took the opposite ground, of the unconstitutionality of all these measures, and finally put them all down, breaking up the policy of the whigs, root and branch, and superseding it by the sub-treasury, a revenue tariff, a cutting down of the old system of internal improvements, and the suspension of the distribution of the land proceeds among the States. The democratic policy being thus established, some new issue became necessary for the campaign of '44; and, at the instigation of Young America and Captain Tyler, the "re-annexation of Texas" was proclaimed as the card to fight upon. From that splendid stroke of policy have followed the most important consequences to this country, and to the whole world, civilized and uncivilized. It brought us the war with Mexico, the peace, and "indemnity for the past and security for the future," in the acquisition of an empire, including California. These vast acquisitions hurried up the adjustment of the slavery question. In the work of that adjustment old party lines were effaced—the two parties were torn into rags, and scattered in every direction. It was thought, for a time, they never could be re-organized, having nothing left to stand upon. But it is not so. Upon the eve of the campaign of '52, we find the whigs and the democrats, after the country has entered upon a new epoch, still harping upon "the time honored principles of the party," and such miserable clap-net, when it is all defunct and obsolete. This is old fogdom to perfection. And the two seediest of all the old fogies are, the old whig party and the old democratic party, as they now stand—trumping up their old, ragged, unmeaning flounders and nonsense of 1844 and '48, to meet the new requirements of the epoch of 1892. This is what we call old fogdom upon crutches—stiff, crippled, superannuated, and in the way.

Young America is a different thing. Little Douglas is not Young America—the party that mightily drink his good liquors at Washington, is not Young America, nor is George Saunders, or his Irish editor of the *Democratic Review*, or his Irish editor of the *Democratic Review*, or his Irish editor of the *Democratic Review*. On the contrary, Young America is the elastic, vigorous, active, progressive spirit of the American people, which looks forward, and marches forward, regardless of "the fire in the rear"—which "leaves the dead to bury the dead," and goes onward with the progress of the age. This is Young America—this is the party which, since the great adjustment of 1850, has played such havoc with the old whig and democratic parties, North and South. Young America it was, rather feeble to be sure, but still Young America, that instigated the Castle Garden Union Safety Committee, and that got up the convention of the silver grays at Utica. Young America brought up Mr. Webster to the support of the compromise; and it is to Young America—whigs and democrats—that they are indebted for the defeat of the secessionists in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Young America is at once progressive and conservative—progressive in practical measures, and conservative upon the constitution, State rights, and the principles which bind the Union together. Young America believes in the durability and in the expansion of the Union—that we have spread, are spreading, and must continue to spread, the mantle of our delightful institutions over contiguous territories and islands, for some time yet to come. And, yet, the true genius of Young America is "ground upon the intervention question."

This new policy and these new principles are not confined to the harum-scarum youngsters, such as Mike Walsh, and Captain Ryerson, Saunders, and Douglas, of the old, effete democratic party. They are equally fused into the rank and file of the old, rickety whig party. The old fogies of both parties are spurred up and kept upon their legs by the energies of Young America. But this will not do. Old fogdom must give way, and especially because of its readiness to fraternize with secessionists, and disunionists, and nullifiers, North and South, for the sake of the public plunder. The fundamental maxim of Young America is the integrity of the Union, and no alliance, no juggling, or trading, or bargain and sale, with traitors of either section. George Jones of Tennessee, at the Clay festival, the other night, expressed this maxim to the fullest extent, when he declared that he would rather be the hangman of disunion abolitionists and secessionists than President of the United States. Little Foote, of Mississippi, who lives in fire like a salamander, once said in the Senate, that if Hale would come to the latitude of Vicksburg, he would help to string him up as high as Haman; but Foote is unstable. He retracted, and got into the bad habit of taking tea with Hale and Seward, like the old fogies of both parties. There must be no compromise with disunionists and nullifiers. They must be frowned down, and their pesant principles suppressed, or the old sore will be re-opened and irritated till the whole body politic is inflamed, and the integrity of the constitution is destroyed.

Let us make a practical application. There is in the whig party, and in the democratic party, the leaven of a sound public opinion, sufficient to leaven the whole lump. But the old fogies are still in the ascendant; and the public plunder is the alpha and omega of their ambition. On both sides, they appear to be determined to do nothing, to profess nothing, and to avoid everything that will give offence to the Northern abolitionists or the Southern secessionists. They will, probably, be as dumb as Julius Caesar on the compromise questions. To approve the Fugitive law would be to hazard the brotherly support of the Northern "higher law" incendiaries; and to pronounce the admission of California a "finality" would be to sacrifice the assistance of the Southern secessionists. We expect, therefore, that, through the influence of the old fogies, both the whig and democratic national conventions will be dumb as the grave upon the compromise acts, and rebash the stale trash of '44 and '48 for the Presidential entertainment. Now, we believe that in this thing the old fogies may be circumvented. Let the Union men of both parties, North and South, who are sick of this old party humbug, hold off from the whig and democratic

conventions; and if they both fail to meet the wants of the crisis, let an independent Union national convention be held, and an independent ticket, upon the ample platform of Young America, be put upon the track. Thus the election can be carried to the House, where the work of burying the remains of old fogdom will be comparatively easy. The two old fogie parties are in process of decay—they are rotten and demoralized by the spoils. Why permit them to sacrifice everything for the public plunder? Let the Union whigs of the South stick to their ground, and they may yet form the nucleus of a practical organization which will scatter the pickled elements of the old fogie parties to the winds, and usher in the triumph of Young America.

THE CANAL DEBTS—ITS UNCONSTITUTIONALITY.—The question now before the Court of Appeals, on the constitutionality of the recent Canal law, creating a sort of a contingent debt of ten millions, will command the attention of the whole country, and particularly of the people and politicians of this State.

The law creating that immense debt, as it now stands, is certainly of a very doubtful character, if not entirely contrary to the constitution of this State. We are in favor of the enlargement of the canal. We are in favor of an expenditure of ten millions, on economical principles. We would be in favor of expending even twenty millions, if it were necessary; but all these measures ought to be carried through according to the forms and the requirements of the constitution of the State. If the constitution is violated by any party, and if that violation be submitted to, there is no use in having a constitution—no use in any laws—no use in limitations of power at all. Party, in such a case, becomes a usurpation, a tyranny, a despotism as bad as that of Russia, Austria, and France, and ought to be put down.

According to the ordinary and common sense interpretation of the language used in the constitution and the laws, we think there is no doubt but that the recent act, passed by portions of both parties, entirely nullifies the constitution, and is an outrageous usurpation, by party tyranny, upon the constitutional rights of the State. That law ought to have been submitted directly to the people, provided for in the constitution, before it should have been carried into operation; and if the Court of Appeals declares in favor of the unconstitutionality of the law, and upsets all the recent doings, corrupt and otherwise, in Albany, we think they will carry out a moral grand jury which will enable them to be ever remembered in the annals of honesty, integrity, and purity, of the highest kind of legislation.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Commodore Perry has, we believe, sailed yet, on this expedition; but when he does proceed on the enterprise, he may rely on it that he need not return to his country again unless he visits the capital of Japan, as General Scott visited the capital of Mexico. "Young America" will not tolerate any half-and-half victories. It must be neck or nothing. All Europe is watching us on this expedition; and if the Japanese are not compelled to open their ports, and get a good leatherning into the bargain, if they refuse, we will be laughed at all over the civilized world.

THE NEW DIVORCE BILL.—The Legislature should kick this impudent bantling out of their halls, as one of the atrocious "isms" of the day.

Important Discovery.—Painful Dentistry.—It is a fact that has been known to many of our readers, that the teeth under which so many suffer, is in fact the most delicate and sensitive part of the body, and the one that is most easily injured. It is a fact that has been known to many of our